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HATED BY CLERICAL PARTY.

This Government Criticised by El Tiempo of Mexico City. A dispatch from Mexico City says: El Tiempo, a clerical organ, continues its attacks on the United States, comparing the American Union to a monster with a head of solid gold, breast and arms of burnished silver, stomach and muscles of bronze, and feet of the most brittle clay.

El Tiempo says that race hatred in the United States is inextinguishable, notwithstanding the promised redemption of the blacks emancipated by Lincoln; and negroes, simply because they are born with a black skin, are cast out, beaten, tormented and lynched, and are, therefore, in continual insurrection, prompted by the implacable desire for vengeance.

The United States is compared to ancient Rome as depicted by the historian Tacitus. The liberal papers take a decidedly more kindly view toward the United States, though they regret the absorptionist tendencies apparent in the modern foreign pol-

dencies apparent in the modern foreign policy of the great republic.

Senator Davis, chairman of the United States delegation in the Pan-American congress, has made an excellent impression by his friendly and frank explanation of the true position of the United States regarding Latin-America. It is becoming known that this is the attitude of President Roosevelt, and there is in liberal circles a growing friendly regard for the chief magistrate. On all hands he is admitted to be a statesman of unusual force of character.

MR. EDSON'S REVIEW

(Continued from Tenth Page.)

commended that the government rebuild the wharves in the best manner and con-struct substantial bulkheads, that ample accommodations may be furnished, and the present insanitary condition of the docks eliminated.

Dredging in the Virginia channel last fall and spring has placed it in excellent condi-

tion.

The committee is of the opinion that the railroad and highway bridges should be more than 500 feet apart; that it will be dangerous to vessels passing through the draws, as it will be difficult to handle them with so little space between the bridges. This matter should be brought to the attention of the authorities in order that so great a mistake may not be made in

so great a mistake may not be made in the construction of these bridges. Public Order.

The committee on public order speaks in praise of the favorable condition and efficiency of the police force and department of the District of Columbia. As heretofore, emphasis is laid upon the fact that the force is inadequate in numbers. The committee again recommends that Congress should be appealed to to provide for the increase needed.

In the past year, on the occasion of the centennial celebration and the inaugural ceremonies, the good order that prevailed throughout the city, especially in the congested parts, as the result of the discipline and efficiency of the police, commanded commendation, not only from the District and federal officials and citizens, but from many prominent men visiting the city. The school of instruction proposed by the major and superintendent of police for physical and mental training, etc., must surely further raise the standard of his de-

The committee very properly calls attention, after careful consideration, to the fact that the police force should not be used for any other purposes than to perform the legitimate duties that belong to that department, i. e., the preservation of order, the protection of property, and the handling of criminals. It is obvious that whenever other than police duties are placed upon members of the force it detracts from and interferes with good disci-pline and efficiency. Especially is this true when the force is already inadequate in number. A law of Congress or an order of the Commissioners should prohibit absolutely any foreign duties being placed upon officers and members of this department of the government.

The Public Schools Much good work and enlargement have been made in the public schools during the past year. The two manual training schools are in process of completion and are commodious and well equipped. They will increase the efficiency in this branch of the public school system and permit the addition of other and essential branches. At the opening of the schools in Septem-ber, 1901, four new buildings were occupied, three of eight rooms and one of four rooms. By September, 1902, under provisions already made, eight buildings will be occupied, containing in all fifty-six rooms, and in the present year's appropriations eight other buildings, with forty-six rooms, are provided for. Altogether they will accommodate about five thousand scholars With these buildings completed, there wil not be the necessity of half-day schools above the second grade. Heretofore the normal growth of the schools has not been properly provided for. It is evident that it will be the part of wisdom in future to regularly provide for the normal increased demand for school privileges. It will be more economical, and will enable all the children to receive full public school edu-

Recommendations Renewed. The committee renews its recommendations of last year for the erection of a business high school. The present building is inadequate and unsuitable. This branch of the school system has proved the wisdom of its establishment. It provides a practical education, training and equipping ts nupils for business life. With a new ouilding provided, proper methods can be employed, thus insuring better and more

complete results. The enlargement and remodeling of the Henry school building is recommended for the use of the normal school. This improve ment is much needed to prepare and equip the necessary number of teachers. The night schools have been reorganized, properly graded, and well supplied with the necessary facilities. This provision for affording education to those who are unable to attend day schools was just and proper and has proved successful.

The kindergarten schools established have

sixty-one teachers and assistants, and they are doing a good work. Washington's Birthday Anniversary. Under the auspices of the Board of Trade arrangements were made for the appropriate commemoration of Washington's birthday. Exercises were held in all of the public schools of the District. Over 200 speakers and presiding officers participated. The exercises embraced music, recitations and essays, as well as addresses. After several years of thus observing Washington's birthday in the schools there can be no question about the beneficent impression made upon the pupils, inspiring patriotism and love of country and its institutions.
"Flag day" was another impressive occa sion in the public schools. Every pupil was presented with a neat miniature national flag. It was inspiring and created the greatest enthusiasm among the pupils,

and its effect could not be otherwise than

The committee on taxation and assessment again urge action against the personal tax law. They make strong arguments and objections as to its existence. Among them are that it is inquisitorial and requires unwarranted exposure of citizens' affairs that it would occasion unequal returns and consequent injustice to the conscientious and law-abiding citizens. It fosters mo-nopolies and does not reach those at whom it is directed. Such a tax does not fall upon merchants, but upon the consumer. it is a tax upon the necessities of life, affecting in a greater degree the poor than it does the wealthy. It causes a double tax. A personal tax may be avoided by various questionable methods, that cannot be detected or prevented. For these and other reasons the committee conclude that narmful both to the community and the The report of the committee is an able one and worthy of careful consideration.

Assessments on Sound Basis. The board of assessors has continued to lo good work and to fix the assessments on property for taxation upon a sound basis, all things being considered. Appeals from their assessments are seldom made, as compared with the old system. An assessment should be fixed to produce revenue sufficient to meet current municipal expenses cost of improvements and other obligations, provided it is not excessive, thereby being provided it is not excessive, thereby being unjust, and of absolute damage to property interests, and the prosperity of the city. To assess property too heavily is a species of confiscation. That the government needs funds is no justification for an exorbitant assessment. Assessment of property is a science, and should be conducted by the best rule. The present board of assessors has proceeded in the discharge of their has proceeded in the discharge of their duties mainly upon these lines, and the result has been that the assessments in the District of Columbia are more thoroughly

equalized, just and proper in all respects than in any city of the Union. Water Supply. The water supply of the District of Columbia has made most satisfactory advancement since the last annual meeting. The work on the tunnel has been completed and tested, and the Howard University reservoir is ready and will be put into service in less than a month. Washington French Language.

From C. G. Rivor of Parts.

6-10-201-4 School. 1223 1333 st. n.w.

Art Students' League,

808 17th St. N.W.

Instructors-Mr. R. N. Brobe, Mr. E. L. Morse, in the control with the state delegation in the present demand. The control will all the benefits desired. In ten too early, therefore, to prepare for his complete, and there is no liberal circles a fundamental and the provided for a second conduit should be provided for a second conduit should be provided for a second conduit should a required. A pre-minimary survey for a second conduit should be provided for a second conduit sh

continue to protest, against the use of water meters. Other means, it is maintained, should be employed to prevent needless waste. In this the public and press generally are in accord. The reasons for this position have been fully given in former reports. At the beginning of the year the question of filtration was unsettled? The engineer department of the United States army, after a thorough investigation by Colonel Miller, made a report through Gen. John M. Wilson, chief engineer, recommending the American mechanical filter. The public health committee of the Board of Trade, Dr. W. W. Johnston, chairman, after an exhaustive inquiry into the subject, strongly recommended the English sand or natural filtration. After several personal interchanges of views between the members of the committee and Colonel Miller the matter was discussed before a meeting of the Board of Trade. Colonel Miller was invited to be present, and he accepted the invitation. It was carried on with good feeling and with an evident desire that the best should be intelligently secured. The Board of Trade adopted the report of the committee. The Senate District committee took the matter up and made a further inquiry, calling in experts for their views. waste. In this the public and press quiry, calling in experts for their views. The result was the approval of the English system. Congress at once appropriated \$500,000 for the purchase of ground and to commence the establishment of filtration, which is now an assured fact. It will, when in operation, be certain to reduce typhoid fever and death therefrom, and the city will also enjoy clear water.

Parks and Reservations.

The report of the parks and reservations committee covers matters of unusual interest. For many years the Board of Trade, other organizations, the press and the public have proposed plans and urged action looking toward a comprehensive park system throughout the District. This year more has actually been accomplished than ever before. It all has culminated in the appointment of a park commission, to make a thorough examination of a park system for the District of Columbia, and submit the result of its labors to Congress. Messrs. D. H. Burnham of Chicago, C. F. McKim of New York, both members of the American Institute of Architects, and Fred Law Olmsted, landscape architect of Boston, were appointed to constitute the park commission. The appoint-ment of these gentlemen was universally approved by the members of their profession throughout the country, not an adverse criticism having been made. From what we have learned since their appointment, cordial support has been given and confidence manifested in these gentlemen, in respect to the ability, experience and character that they bring to this work. Immediately upon their appointment they began to work in earnest, fully examining the situation in the District, and with Mr. Chas. Moore, secretary of the Senate District committee, visited Europe for observation and for suggestions, where abundant examples are to be found in capital and other cities, showing what degree of perfection has been attained in park and land-scape systems. We do not know definitely the details or conclusions at which they have arrived, but we may feel certainly assured that most intelligent, compre-hensive and accurate plans will be submitted. Upon Congress approving of the plans when submitted by the commission, there will be a final settlement of the ques-tion, and a great step forward will have been realized.

Future Location of Buildings.

It is reported that the commission has, in maturing its plans, taken into consideration the future location of public buildings, so that they shall be in harmony with the park system, the adornment of the city, and convenience in transacting goverumental business. If this be true, and the plan is adopted, when future public buildings are needed for the general or District governments they can be readily located. For years, when public buildings have been provided for, great delays and embarrassments in securing sites have been experienced. Naturally a race of property owners and brokers to bring all their influence to have their holdings selected would occur, not infrequently causing confusion and failure. It is quite certain that District buildings would have long since provided for by Congress had not the difficulty of selecting a site been en-countered. We have ample reason to see near at hand, "the development on broad, tem of the city and District," quoted from my predecessor, Mr. Noyes. The delay in a definite formation, and in the approval of the plans for the improvement of the national capital until this time, has been perhaps natural, but will, it is expected, be all the better in the end. It has been until the opening of a new century, when the republic has become the richest nation in the world, expanding, and be-coming a world power, and better able by education and wealth, and for other reasons, to inaugurate an appropriate and accurate system of improvement for the national capital. It is fortunate that there are men in Congress, broad minded and patriotic, who have the highest ideals for the treatment of the national capital, and are laboring unselfishly and intelligently in its interest, to the crelit of the republic.

Public Health. The committee on public health submits a report containing important tables and other information relative to the health of the District. The committee calls attention to the fact that the death rate of the colored race is far in excess of that of the white race, being nearly double. The total number of deaths, however, in the District of Columbia does not differ materially from the preceding twelve months. The great difference in the death rate between the whites and the colored is serious, in the opinion of the committee, and attention should be given, it is suggested, to remedial measures. This great difference in the death rate between the two races raises the general death rate and makes an un-favorable comparison with other cities. The death rate of the whites, as compared with other sanitary cities, is about the same. The tables and statistics prepared by the committee are instructive, and suggest where the Board of Trade may take steps to improve the health conditions of the District of Columbia. More fatality results from consumption and pneumonia than from any other diswhich the committee considers is abnormal, and, by measures it recommends

may be prevented. Mortality Among Children.

The tables show the mortality among children as greatly lessened, which is attributable to milk inspection. The excessive mortality among the colored race has not been confined to any particular age or sex. The average age at death of the whites is found to be forty years, one month, twenty-five days, and of the colored twenty-seven years, nine months, four days. The average age of whites dying over five years old was fifty-two years, four months, twenty-six days, and of the colored forty-two years, eight months, twenty-four days. The cause of the excessive death rate of the colored population is attributable to defective housing, dottling, diet, ignorance of the rudiments of sabitation and neglect. Some of these causes, it is maintained by the committee, can be removed by instruction in the principles of ordinary hygiene, by providing hygienic dwellings for the poor, teaching cleanliness and neatness, by legislation in respect to the compulsory reteaching cleanliness and neatness, by legislation in respect to the compulsory remodeling, condemnation and demolishing of insanitary buildings. The committee, therefore, recommends that instruction be given in personal and home hygiene, in the graded public schools. That laws be passed for the improvement, or demolishishing of insanitary buildings on some equitable basis. That the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Society of arry assistants and instruction in the domes of the poor. This should be strongly indorsed by the Board of Trade. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

It is gratifying to state that the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria is greatly reduced, scarlet fever nearly 50 per cent and diphtheria about 33 per cent. The deaths from pneumonia and typhoid fever have also materially decreased, while in-creased fatality occurred with grip and

enforcement of protective measures, including an ordinance requiring physicians to report to the health department consumptives coming to their knowledge in their practice. The committee recommends again this year medical inspection of the public schools, maintaining that the best results for the health of the city would be attained. The committee asks the influence of the Beard of Trade toward securing an of the Board of Trade toward securing an appropriation for this purpose.

Low Interest Bonds.

As was stated in the last annual report "The only course to pursue, it seems, is to do like all other cities in this and other countries, I. e., to issue low interest-bearing bonds. . . Unless funds are advanced by the government, as was done in the purchase of Rock Creek Park." The latter course is preferable. It avoids the expense and trouble of printing, registering and issuing bonds; at the same time the debt can be discharged at any time, regularly and gradually, as may be determined upon as the revenues will warrant. upon as the revenues will warrant.

Any large improvements made are for the benefit of future generations, as well as taken to reclaim that section and put it in good sanitary condition.

With the installment of the filtration

In the appropriations made for the District of Columbia at the last session of Con-

lowest possible per cent. Sewer System. The committee on sewers has furnished some valuable information as to the pro-

of sanitary engineers of 1890. The first section of the Arizona avenue sewer, extending from the southern part of the grounds of the Georgetown University, is nearly completed, and the contract has been entered into for the second section, which will extend the sewer to the immediate neighborhood of the Tunlaw Heights road. The Takoma Park sewer is compared to the se pleted as far as at present designed. It will require \$75,000 to continue the Arizona avenue sewer; and to complete the trunk sewer in the western part of Georgetown in the past who have ably, faithfully \$62,000, which the honorable Commissioners in their estimate have asked to be appro-

priated.
The Engineer Commissioner, with an appropriation made by Congress therefor, has made "preparations of detail plans and specifications for a sewage disposal system complete." This includes a survey of the various trunk sewers, the inverted siphon crossing the Anacostia and the pumping station. The estimates therefor have been made. In the work so far the plans of the board of sanitary engineers of 1890 have been followed with some modifications. These were made necessary by the rainfall to be provided for by the B street and New Jersey avenue sewers, increasing the size of those sewers, as well as the capacity of the pumping machinery, and requir-ing a number of other changes more or less important. The contract for furnish-ing the pumps and appurtenances for the pumping station has been made and archiects have been engaged to prepare its

Food Supply Inspection.

The laws regulating the food supply in-

spection are fairly satisfactory. The num-

ber of inspectors has been increased the

past year. While the quality of the milk

furnished to the citizens of Washington

has been greatly improved by inspection,

reducing the death rate of children, yet there is further room for improvement, to be secured by legislation. Milk should be

kept at a proper temperature to check de-

The committee furnished additional evidence this year of the evil effects of the

plant provided for by Congress last winter the committee is of the opinion that death from typhoid fever in the District of Columbia will be reduced to a nominal or

gress and prospect of work on the sewage

disposal system, as planned by the board

Anacostia river flats upon the health the city, and pleads that steps should

composition.

Expenditures on Sewer System. The amount of expenditures on account of work done to date on the sewer system aggregates \$520,473.04. The amount now available is \$1,362,000, and an additional amount of \$2,620,007:50 is necessary to complete the whole system.

Inis work might require years to complete for lack of appropriation and authority, or it might be completed in a com-paratively short time. It is manifest that to drag the work along, constructing it by sections annually, would not be economy, nor meet the necessities existing, and, furthermore, such parts of the work as were finished would probably become impaired by reason of their non-use. Therefore the Commissioners are correctly of the opin-ion that authority should be given to contract for the whole work and to push it to completion as rapidly as possible. the Board of Trade will concur and should add its influence to have Congress author-

ize such a course. Railroads. Since our last annual report Congress. bill for eliminating grade crossings and to the people by our republican form of providing suitable terminal stations applied to both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. To the former \$1,500,000 was granted for viaduet construction, and to the latter lands on the mall and streets in South Washington were granted, which were intended as an equivalent. The city secures, by this act, the effectual elimination of grade crossings, which the Board of Trade has for so many years endeavored to bring about. The board, however, has always been consist-ently opposed to the occupation of the mall. very gratifying to state that the Pennsylvania railroad, since the passage of this law, has acquired, as is reported, a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. For this and other reasons a union station is being considered, to be located at or near the site of the present Baltimore and Ohio terminal in the city. the mall. Without knowing all the details involved in this change, voluntarily contemplated by the Pennsylvania railroad, the Board of Trade and the public will readily and cheerfully accept it as a happy solu tion of the question, not only for the best interests and beautification of the city but in the truest interests of the railroads. Let us hope that the report of this action of the Pennsylvania railroad is correct and

will be carried out.

Streets and Avenues. The solution of the problem for the proper provision for extension of streets and avenues has not, in the judgment of many, been properly settled by legislation, or opinions rendered by the courts. To expect that in all cases assessments for benefits must be 50 per cent of the damages awarded, without reference to the actual benefits bestowed, is wrong in principle and unjust to property holders.

Damages and Benefits.

If continued, great wrong will be inflicted. Damages should be awarded fairly and benefits assessed justly, without regard to the relations they bear one to the other. The balance of the cost should be borne, as all District expenses are provided for, half paid by the general govern-ment and half from the District revenues. The entire cost devolved upon the District, as at present, for the limited number of streets and avenues extended, has extinguished the surplus of \$917,581.91 in 1898, and will, it is estimated by the auditor, create a deficiency in addition this year of \$2,270,801. No more conclusive evidence could be adduced to prove that the present method of providing for street extension is placed upon an incorrect basis. The burden and injustice embodied in such a propo sition will cause it to fail, and fail of its own weight. Future extension of streets and avenues will be made for two reasons, first, for local necessity, as the city grows carrying out the improvements on larger lines now, and in future for the nation's

pected, and required, to pay a taxation for the ordinary and necessary improvements that are usually incident to cities of its size, but, it should be plain, that the citizens should not be expected to pay for national improvements planned and executed by the federal government for the nation at the national capital. District Finances

The auditor's books show, and the estimates made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, for the District of Columbia, are as follows: Deficiency for fiscal year ending June

and to authorize the government to advance the amount of the deficiency.

Against the protest of the Commissioners, however, 2 per cent interest per annum was exacted upon the amount thus advanced.

As this deficiency is the result of the cost of street extension, which should be considered the same as all other municipal expenses, interest at the most should only have been charged on 50 per cent of the amount.

the present, and the expenses therefor by either method would then be properly distributed.

Appropriations.

gress the 50 per cent principle provided in the organic law, it is gratifying to state, was adhered to in every instance, barring the cost of street extension. The latter should be early corrected by the earnest attention of the Board of Trade to convince Congress that the present course is

It is a pleasure to state that the intercourse between the honorable Commis-sioners of the District of Columbia and the Board of Trade has been, without exception, agreeable and courteous in character, and, t is felt, satisfactory and of advantage to the District. It has always been the aim of the Board of Trade to render them its earnest suppost and co-operation in public matters. The District can truly be congratu-lated upon having Commissioners now and rightly served as executive officers of the District government. When we consider the bold rings, fraud and corruption with which Philadelphia, New York and other cities have been afflicted, as compared with the purity and integrity of our District officials, we can thoroughly understand and appreciate the benefits derived and enjoyed from the form of government provided for the District of Columbia

Compliment to Capt. Beach.

The Board of Trade regrets the recent return of Engineer Commissioner Lansing H. Beach to regular military duties. His thorough understanding of the conditions and needs of the District, his mastery of engineering matters and the confidence which he inspired in Congress and in this community have rendered his services of the highest value. It is a matter of serious regret to the people of this District that the rules of military routine should be made to apply to an officer detailed to duties purely civil and should thus deprive the District of Columbia of the services of an official at a time when those services had become of the greatest weight. He leaves Washington followed by the regrets and good wishes of the whole community.

Centennial Celebration.

The centennial celebration of the anniversary of the meeting of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the site of government therein occurred, according to the plans and arrangements, on December 12 last. The appointments were complete and the ceremonies at the White House, the parade, the exercises at the Capitol and the reception in the evening were instructive, interesting and enjoyable. Government and private business was suspended in the Dis-trict, enabling the citizens, officials and Congress to participate. In the many addresses made and in the accounts of the press and other publications there is fur-nished a vivid contrast of the government and the country as it existed in 1800, and Its magnitude in the time in which we live. besides portraying the stability of and by an act of February 12, 1901, passed a the protection and happiness vouchsafed

government.

As in the past, so in the future, the arrangements and plans for the inaugural ceremonies will be in charge of an inaugural committee, composed of the citizens of the District of Columbia, who consider it a privilege and an honor to perform this public duty, representing, for the time being, the people of the whole country, in conducting affairs on such a great national occasion. It has been suggested that for these occasions, occurring certainly once in every four years, some semi-permanent or continuous arrangement could be estab-lished, by which better preparations in every direction could be made between each period, while preserving and adding to the material used and experience gained. If this should be brought about, much time

would be saved, arrangments improved and success always more certainly assured. President's Assassination.

Since our last meeting many changes and important events have occurred, but none so horrible and momentous as was the assassination of the late President Mckinley. He had lived a large portion of his ine in Washingtotn, so that he knew our citizens and understood the relations of the general to the local government, and what Wash-ington is and should be as the national capital. He was always, and especially since becoming President, ready to listen to the conditions and affairs relating to the District of Columbia, and manifested a true interest in all that pertained to its government and welfare. His great loss was felt by the nation and the whole word, and, possibly by none more keenly than by our people here, among whom he had lived so nany years and by whom he was revered

District Day Pan-American.

The program of exercises for District day at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, on September 3, was well arranged and passed off promptly. The day was beautiful. It was an interesting and instructive program, creditable to the capital. The address of Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland. president of the board of Commissioners at the Temple of Music, which was filled to its utmost capacity, gave, as is the opinion of many, the best historical account and de-scription of Washington and the District of Columbia ever prepared which, in connection with its literary merit, makes it an accurate and valuable addition to local and national history.

Conclusion.

In our last annual report a number of salient and desirable measures were named, which had been considered and indorsed by the Board of Trade: First, completion of the sewer system; second, filtration of the water supply; third, passage of the code; fourth, abolition of grade crossings; fifth, municipal buildings; sixth, reclaiming the Anacostia river flats; seventh, extension of streets and other improvements in the country beyond the city limits demanded as necessary; eighth, a memorial and cen-tennial bridge, and ninth, developing a com-plete park system. Of these, admirable progress has been made in the sewer sys-tem, and it is believed that Congress will fully provide for its completion at the com-ing session. The filtration of the water supply has been settled and work thereon begun. The code bill has been enacted, begun. The code bill has been enacted, becoming operative on January 1, 1902. The law providing for the abolition of grade crossings has been passed by Congress. Congress in creating a park commission will, it is believed, finally settle the park system, embracing fortunately a larger scope than was at first contemplated. It will, therefore, be seen that three have been entirely and two have virtually been secured out of the nine measures any many secured out of the nine measures

Important Measures Advocated. The Board of Trade since its organization has originated and advocated many imtion has originated and advocated many important measures vital to the District of Columbia. A large number have been successfully secured, and others have been fully discussed, and the position of the Board of Trade clearly defined. It is now left for its members individually and collectively to constantly and consistently labor for their adoption. New problems will arise, which, let us hope, will always be considered with the same care and fidelity to the public interest only as have been employed in the past, and which, we feel, have commanded the confidence and respect of the public, government officials and the Congress.

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An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the rell-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufac tured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., B instrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxe tive principles of plants known to be med axative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headsches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constitution permanen ly. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as

they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale by all Druggists.-Price, 50c. per bottle, fe20-tu,th&s.84,tf where been marred by serious drawback or disappointment, the Board of Trade year which ends tonight can hardly fail to grat-

ify even the most critical of Washington's

blic-spirited citizens.
"Wherever local betterment seemed possible there has been concerted and insist-ent action of the sort which sooner or later is bound to win. The greater energy was expended on Congress, in which body has been steady and gratifying development of practical sympathy with all rational plans for the upbuilding of a national capital, of whose material and artistic greatness every civilized being may justly be proud.
"The relations of this board with the members of the nation's legislature have

become more intimate; there is much clearer understanding as to the ties which bind the Congress to its home; there is marked diminution of the captious spirit, once so distressingly conspicuous, and evident growth of that patriotic and liberal pride without which the central body of our government would be cause for Ameri can chagrin. "There is promise of much improvement in the immediate future; promise based upon testimony not easily to be shaken. "Membership conditions are altogether

671 individuals and firms on the active list. The customary financial statement is herewith submitted.
"My sincere gratitude is proffered President Edson and all the other officers and members of the board for the many cour-

good. Last year's report gave us a total

of 660. During the year the accessions numbered 42. By death, resignation and

otherwise we lost 31, so that we now have

tesies extended to me during the year. Receipts. urplus, shad bake committee ..... Membership dues 5,875.00 Interest (\$9.16 and \$13.86) 23.02

Expenditures. \$1,200,00 1. 1901) Telephone (to October 1, 1901)

Lantern slides
Stationery, postage, printing, etc.
Newspapers, directory, etc
Annual meeting (1900) ne (to October 1, 1901)..... Purniture, draping room, etc... Dues, National Board of Trade.

Those Present. Among those present were Commissioner Macfarland, Major John Biddle, the En-

gineer Commissioner; F. D. McKenney, F. gineer Commissioner; F. D. McKenney, F. P. May, W. B. Upton, John B. Larner, Geo, B. Welch, Bernard T. Janney, Odell S. Smith, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Walter C. Clephane, H. C. Grove, George Field, F. M. Detweller, William Tindall, Andrew B. Duvall, A. P. Fardon, F. L. Moore, George I. Jones, Jesse B. Wilson, William G. Henderson, John C. Parker, John Miller, Wm. C. Shuster, Theodore W. Noyes, Ben Miller, M. M. Parker, Andrew Wilson, J. H. Ralston, D. B. McCary, William S. Lofton, F. R. Wallace, W. K. Ellis, J. Brown, John T. Freemah, S. W. Stinemetz, J. S. Poole, Frank Hume, S. T. G. Morsell, Archibald T. Freemah, S. W. Stinemetz, J. S. Poole, Frank Hume, S. T. G. Morsell, Archibald Greenlees, Seymour W. Tulloch, Harry V. Lonsdale, Gen. John M. Wilson, Kimon Nicolaides, S. J. Prescott, W. V. R. Berry, Edward A. Droop, H. C. McCauley, John Hyde, Oscar W. White, Albert M. Read, S. S. Shedd, E. Lodge Hill, Watson J. Newton, Paul E. Sleman, James E. West, Charles A. Jones, S. W. Woodward, G. W. F. Swartzell, C. S. Bradley, C. C. Lancaster, J. S. Swormstedt, W. L. Swormstedt, M. I. Weller, William P. Van Wickle, Henry L. Biscoe, S. R. Waters, Charles W. Fairfax, J. M. Schneider, W. H. Veerhoff, F. H. Pickford, E. O. Whitford, H. B. Polkinhorn, Dr. George M. Sternberg, William J. Marsh, Dr. George M. Sternberg, William J. Marsh, Robert H. Harper, C. Heurich, W. H. Hen-shaw, Henry E. Bittinger, R. B. Tenny, Isadore Saks, Captain Henry Newcomer, Captain Chester Harding, Thomas W. Sidwell, Alexander McKenzie, Weston Flint, J. Whit Herren, Percy S. Foster, W. H. Stoutenburgh, Charles Jacobsen, W. S. Knox, R. H. Gunnell, John L. Weaver, Frederick J. Whitehead, William F. Downey, John Joy Edson, jr., H. L. Mark, A. W. Grafton, George O. Totten, T. C. Dulin, E. A. Oldham, Thomas Bryan Huyck, Will-iam J. Wallace, Frank Harrison, Julian C. Dowell, F. A. Fenning, W. B. Gurley, N. H. Shea, John W. Schaefer, W. S. Hoge, Frank P. Reeside, L. A. Barr, C. L. Sturtevant, E. Southard Parker, John W. Bab-son, R. Kingsman, E. S. Lothrop, John Doyle Carmody, P. S. Roy, W. H. Saun-ders, Edward R. Diggs, John H. Magruder, ders, Edward R. Diggs, John H. Magruder, D. Percy Hickling, A. H. Stephenson, J. P. Stephenson, C. G. Shore, Albert F. Fox, J. I. Weller, Smith Thompson, jr., S. W. Curriden, William E. Speare, H. H. Darneille, C. C. Rogers, Ralph W. Lee, William F. Ham, Edward T. Bates, F. G. Wilkins, R. Harris, S. H. Kauffmann, C. R. Dufour, J. Fred Kelly, Judge T. H. Anderson, I. S. Stone, Frank H. Jackson, George A. Armes, William W. Conner, J. Morrill Chamberlin, H. Randall Webb, William Meloy, E. E.

William W. Conner, J. Morrill Chamberlin, H. Randall Webb, William Meloy, E. E. Rapley, W. H. Singleton, Daniel Murray, Henry P. Blair, William E. Shannon, R. E. Middaugh, B. F. Taylor, G. Campbell, A. A. Wilson, Arthur Cowsill, T. A. Harding, Court F. Wood, Henry Wells, A. B. Browne, L. P. Darrell, Jules Demonet, William J. Zeh, F. W. Schnale, L. E. Swormstedt, Ellis Spear, William J. Frizzell, Lewis Hopfenmaier and George J. May. The officers of the board are: President, John Joy Edson; vice president, Charles J. Bell; second vice president, Thomas W. Smith; general counsel, R. Ross Perry; treasurer, Frederic I. Moore; secretary, George H. Harries; assistant secretary, William M. Shuster.

From the New York Sun.

The triumph of William Travers Jerome on Tuesday after an electioneering canvass of a forceful originality so remarkable that it attracted to him the attention of the whole Union, makes this young man a formost political figure, nationally. If he keeps his head, if victory does not cause it to swell, if self-consciousness does not re-